

VOLUME 95, NUMBER 9

MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1975



More than 200 students attended a hearing Tuesday to protest faculty grade proposals. UAP Steve Wallman, who scheduled the hearing, presided.

Westgate calls rent strike

By Michael Garry

A contingent of about 60 Westgate residents voted nearly unanimously Wednesday evening to withhold \$8 per month from their rent which was increased by that amount March 1.

A letter will now be circulated throughout Westgate, urging residents of the married graduate and undergraduate student housing complex to support the vote by withholding the rent increase in their March rent payments. The letter will state the position of the Westgate Community Association (WCA), which has represented Westgate residents in their protest against the rent hike.

According to a poll conducted a month ago, between 80 and 90 per cent of the 210 Westgate residents favor withholding the rent increase, said Jim Henle, President of the WCA. This indicates that "a large majority of residents will probably go along with the vote and not pay the increase," he said.

Henle said in a telephone interview after the Wednesday meeting that the Westgate residents who withhold the rent increase will do so indefinitely. "No date to end the rent protest was agreed upon," he said.

Inefficient heating system

The Housing Office imposed the rent increase in January to make up for additional fuel costs that were incurred during 1974 (see *The Tech*, Feb. 14, 1975).

Residents complain, however, that these fuel costs resulted

from inefficiency in the Westgate heating system, which, they say, tends to overheat their apartments. This inefficiency wastes fuel, they add, contributing substantially to the additional fuel costs blamed for the rent increase.

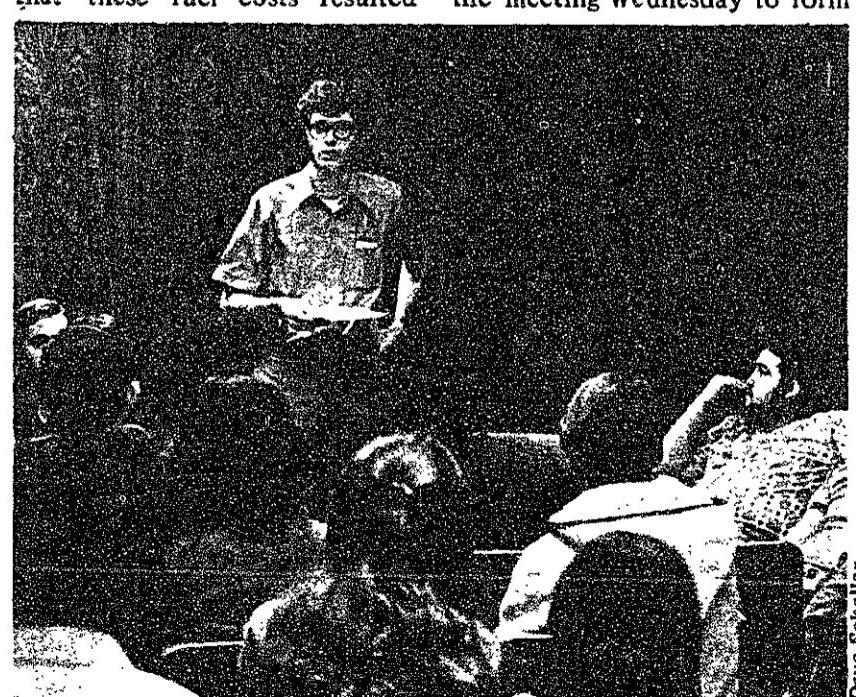
Housing Office administrators have refused to yield on the rent increase issue. They maintain that efforts have been made to solve the overheating problem — although without much success — and add that the capital expense of making large scale changes in the heating system is too high.

A similar rent strike is taking place at Eastgate, which also houses faculty members and married graduate and undergraduate students. More than 80 per cent of those residents signed a petition declaring that they will withhold an average of \$16 per month from their increased rent payments (see *The Tech*, March 4, 1975).

Hesselschwerdt appointed

Henle said that Chancellor Paul Gray '54, in response to requests made by WCA members at a recent meeting, has appointed Professor Emeritus of Mechanical Engineering August Hesselschwerdt Jr. to supervise the correction of technical flaws in the Westgate heating system that have caused the overheating problem. "It seems likely he'll do a good job," Henle said. "I'm optimistic something will be done."

The residents also decided at the meeting Wednesday to form



John Miller, former President of the Westgate Community Association, reports to a group of Westgate residents on a meeting last week with Chancellor Paul Gray on the rent increase at Westgate. The residents later voted to withhold payment of the \$8 per month increase.

a committee to investigate the possibility of hiring an outside arbitrator to settle the rent dispute with MIT. The University of Chicago, Henle said, uses such a system to resolve disagreements with its dormitory residents.

"Most people thought this was a good idea," he noted. "Now the problem is getting MIT to accept it."

Legal questions

Henle admitted that there was some question of the legality of the rent strike but

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Privacy: issue is quiet

For about a month last semester, privacy of records was the Number-One issue at MIT. Passage of federal legislation on student access to educational records and privacy rights of students spurred many colleges, including MIT, into

Update on the news

frantic preparations to deal with an expected onslaught of students wanting to review their files.

The onslaught, however, never came, and the privacy issue has remained quiet since December. MIT has continued to be concerned about the privacy issues raised by the legislation last fall, however, and a faculty group appointed in December has quietly been studying privacy issues since January.

That group, the Standing Committee on Privacy of Information, has met "six or seven times" since the beginning of the year, according to Chairman Arthur C. Smith, professor of Electrical Engineering.

"We've met with faculty members from some previous committees on privacy with a number of administrators, and even with Campus Patrol Chief James Olivieri," Smith explained.

The committee has also been called in to advise the administration in a number of specific cases where students have charged that their privacy rights were violated, Smith said. Although he declined to discuss those cases in detail, he said that most had been handled "just by

Students challenge proposal on grades

By John Sallay

MIT students turned out in force Tuesday afternoon to voice their opposition to the recent faculty proposal which would add pluses and minuses to the letter grades they now receive.

Of the more than 200 students and the handful of faculty members attending a Undergraduate Association-sponsored meeting discussing the grading issue, only five favored the proposal, while the rest adamantly opposed it.

Other grading topics, including registration, grade inflation, and written faculty evaluation forms, were discussed for almost two hours before the meeting was halted. Another meeting for further discussions has been scheduled for Wednesday afternoon at 4pm in room 10-250.

"If this proposal is accepted, the pressure and competition will be even more intense than it is now," commented one student.

One of the faculty members present said that "amendment of the present system is not the way to look at the problem," to which a student added that this system "smells of something wrong all the way around."

Professor Arthur C. Smith, a

member of the Ad Hoc Committee on Grading admitted that "the system does have a number of problems," adding that "progress is incremental, but more study and discussion is needed before complete overhaul of the system."

The meeting began with a brief discussion of the faculty proposal to advance the drop date one week and create an "add date" next fall. According to Smith, this proposal will "help out the Registrar" and save the Institute both "a good fractional part of a million dollars spent on adds and drops," and "unaccounted dollars" spent in "gearing up courses for students who aren't there."

Although students accepted the creation of an "add date" five weeks into the term, many opposed moving the drop date ahead one week.

Plusses and minuses

"I've been unhappy with the Institute's grading system since I was here as a student," said Stephen D. Senturia, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering as discussion of the plus/minus proposal began.

Senturia, who proposed the motion to include pluses and minuses in the grading system, which passed a recent faculty vote 48-37, explained that the proposal would "make the grading steps smaller." He said that the current system has only "two buckets in which to put performance: A and B. C is passing, but indicates rather poor performance. A and B represent the only credible grades."

He continued to say that not only are "two slots too few," but also that "I can make a better decision with more than two buckets."

Another professor felt that "the important questions are not the letter grades of the alphabet, but the student-faculty interpretation of these letters."

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Moynihan predicts India will use nuke potential

By Stephen Blatt

India, with Pakistan following in its footsteps, will probably continue to make nuclear weapons in the wake of its recent explosion of a nuclear device, former Ambassador to India Professor Daniel P. Moynihan declared Wednesday.

Moynihan, Professor of Government at Harvard and co-author of the book, *Beyond the Melting Pot*, spoke at a Joint MIT-Harvard Arms Control Seminar. The seminar focused on India as a new nuclear power.

"The case for Indian energy is overwhelming," Moynihan said, because of India's scant oil resources. Indian officials insist, he added, that they are using nuclear energy to compensate for this resource deficiency. They therefore termed the nuclear explosion as being for "peaceful" purposes.

India's research in nuclear power was prompted by its fear of China, Moynihan said. In the early nineteen-sixties, soon after it developed a nuclear bomb, he

noted, China invaded India. "This made India notice how important a country became when it had a bomb."

Unless the United States discourages it, Moynihan said, Pakistan "will do everything it can" to make nuclear weapons. Pakistan's acquisition of these weapons, he added, would tend to equalize the balance of power in South Asia, which has shifted toward India since its explosion of a nuclear device.

Nuclear treaties

India hasn't violated any agreements it has signed on the use of nuclear materials, Moynihan said. "The question is, he asked, what treaties didn't they sign?" One of these treaties, he added, was the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, which he said India felt was unfair to the non-nuclear powers. India complained, he said, that developing countries could not get nuclear weapons, while countries which already had them could increase their tonnage of wea-

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Westgate rent hike resisted

(Continued from page 1)
 characterized that point as "moot." He said he believes MIT will not try to test the legality in court because that "involves an internal matter — any action MIT takes will be internal." MIT may move against residents who don't pay the increase, he added, by refusing to allow them to register, or withholding their degrees.

Residents, however, may have

some legal support to fall back upon. Henle said that lawyers have advised members of the WCA that the "licensed agreement" that residents sign in lieu of a lease may be illegal. The lawyers said the agreement may in fact be a lease and thus subject to lease law, which does not allow rents to be raised within a lease's duration.

Residents expressed concern at the meeting that the rent

strike would imperil the "working relationship" they presently have with MIT administrators. "We can talk to MIT people and they will listen to us and answer our questions," Henle said. "Some residents feared we wouldn't be able to do this if we withhold the rent increase."

"But the residents decided," he continued, "that we have to show MIT how strongly we feel, how much the rent increase hurts us, and how determined we are to have the heating system problem solved."

counts and that's why I don't like people singling out pre-med and pre-law students."

Summing up the meeting, UAP Steve Wallman '75 declared, "we accomplished a lot." Wallman said he felt student opinion would be considered by the faculty. "The faculty members who were here listened, and hopefully will take student sentiments back to the faculty."



Students at UA meeting oppose grades proposal

(Continued from page 1)
 "There is nothing wrong with plusses and minuses *per se* but it will be difficult to keep certain faculty members from using these subjectively," Michael Dorch '77 declared. He wondered "how jovial will professors be to support evaluations of themselves and their courses," regardless of plusses and minuses.

The discussion eventually turned to the problem of grade inflation. Although one student remarked that "MIT students deserve A's," another said "the problem is that we have one grading system and professors who interpret it differently."

When one student attacked pre-med and pre-law students as the cause of the recent grade trouble, Bernard Gould, Professor of Biology said "I think the Institute has an obligation to every student. I can remember when 3.0 was the average grade and only fifty students got over a 4.5 cum."

Gould added "you have to keep in mind that every student

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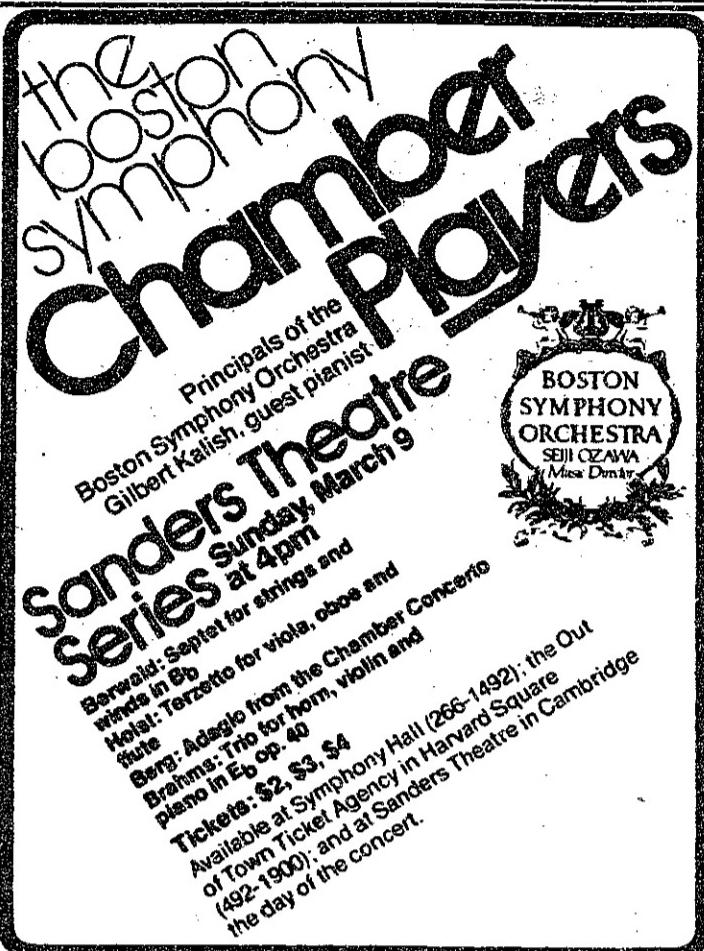
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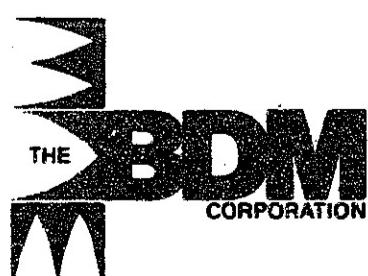


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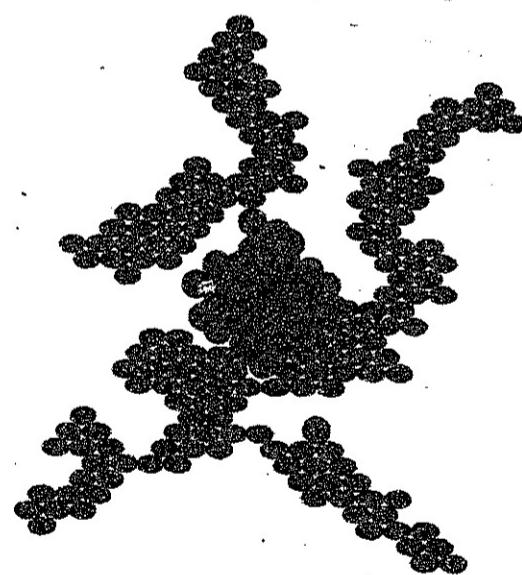
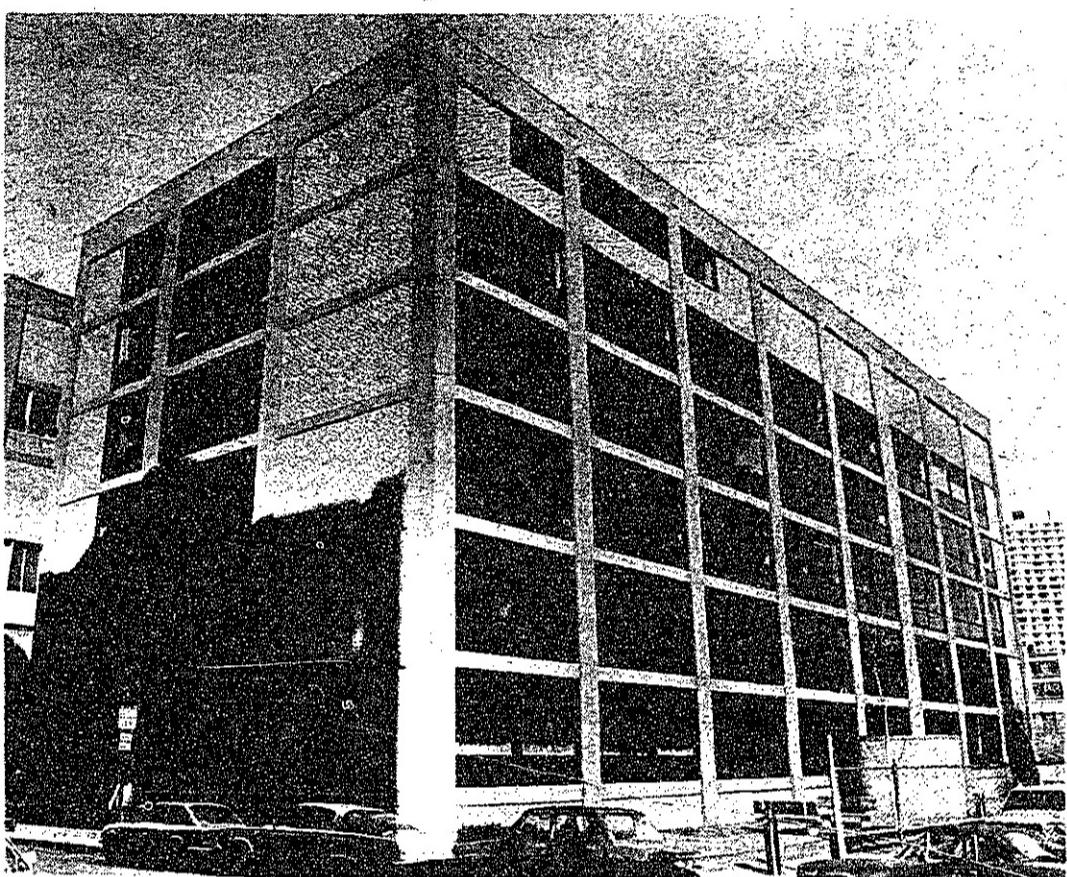
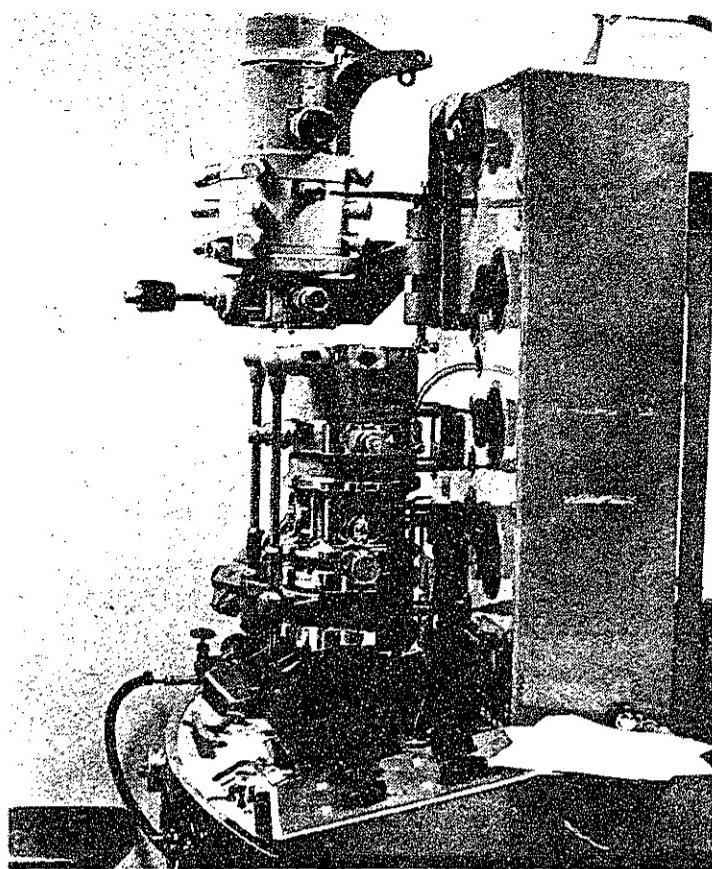
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Former factory dedicated for cancer research

By Stephen Blatt

A former candy factory, now the home of MIT's Center for Cancer Research, was dedicated yesterday as the Seeley G. Mudd Building.

The dedication of the building was preceded by a symposium in honor of the occasion. The symposium, in Kresge Auditorium, featured talks by Nobel laureates Professor James D. Watson of Harvard University and Professor Gerald Edelman of the Rockefeller University, and by Dr. Michael G. P. Stoker of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Laboratories in London and Dr. David Baltimore of the Center for Cancer Research (above left).

MIT President Jerome Wiesner, who opened the symposium with a fifteen-minute speech, called the opening of the Mudd Building "a milestone in the history of the life sciences at MIT" and one of "the highlights of modern biology."

"The major research programs under way in the new building will be directly integrated into the other investigative activities at MIT," Wiesner said, noting that "MIT is a recognized leader in molecular biology." Besides the Cancer Research Center, the Mudd Building will house the Atherosclerosis Center and Cell Culture Center.

The building, located at 40 Ames Street, is named for Seeley G. Mudd, a physician, educator and philanthropist who died in 1968. In his will, he established the Seeley G. Mudd Fund, with assets of \$40 million, which was to be used to construct buildings bearing his name at colleges across the country.

Photos by Dave Green (upper left) and Mark James

Opinion

Editorial

Selling MIT: bombs for the Shah

For the second time in as many weeks, the MIT administration has allowed concern over its budgetary situation to override broader considerations of education and morality in making important decisions on the future of the Institute.

MIT has decided, apparently due to its need to increase academic income, to admit 20 to 27 Iranian students for a special graduate program in nuclear engineering.

The Iranians will be trained to operate reactors which the United States government is selling to the Mideastern nation. Iran, flush with petroleum income, is engaged in a massive program of military armament and national development, including sending hundreds of students all over the world to learn, among other things nuclear technology.

MIT evidently intends to carve itself a piece of the Iranian action, to enjoy the largesse. This is an immoral position which cannot be justified.

Iran sits in a position critical to the peace of the world today. Overlooking the powder-keg in the Mideast from near the borders of the Soviet Union, Iran, with its recent military build-up, cannot be ignored by anyone concerned with the fate of that troubled region. Near-by Iraq and India, traditional and religious enemies of the Iranians, both reportedly are concerned about the prospects of the Shah of Iran, an absolute dictator, trying out his expensive new armed forces on those countries.

For MIT to help introduce nuclear technology into this situation is criminal. Arms control experts have highlighted Iran as a country to be feared, reflecting the feeling that spread of nuclear arms into that region could have grave consequences for the peace of the world. MIT, of course, is not training engineers to build bombs, but the leap from reactors to weaponry is not great. The Institute has no control over the work of alumni after they leave MIT, nor does it have a voice in determining restrictions to be placed on use of the reactors the Iranians are buying. The possibility of MIT training engineers to build bombs is not so remote.

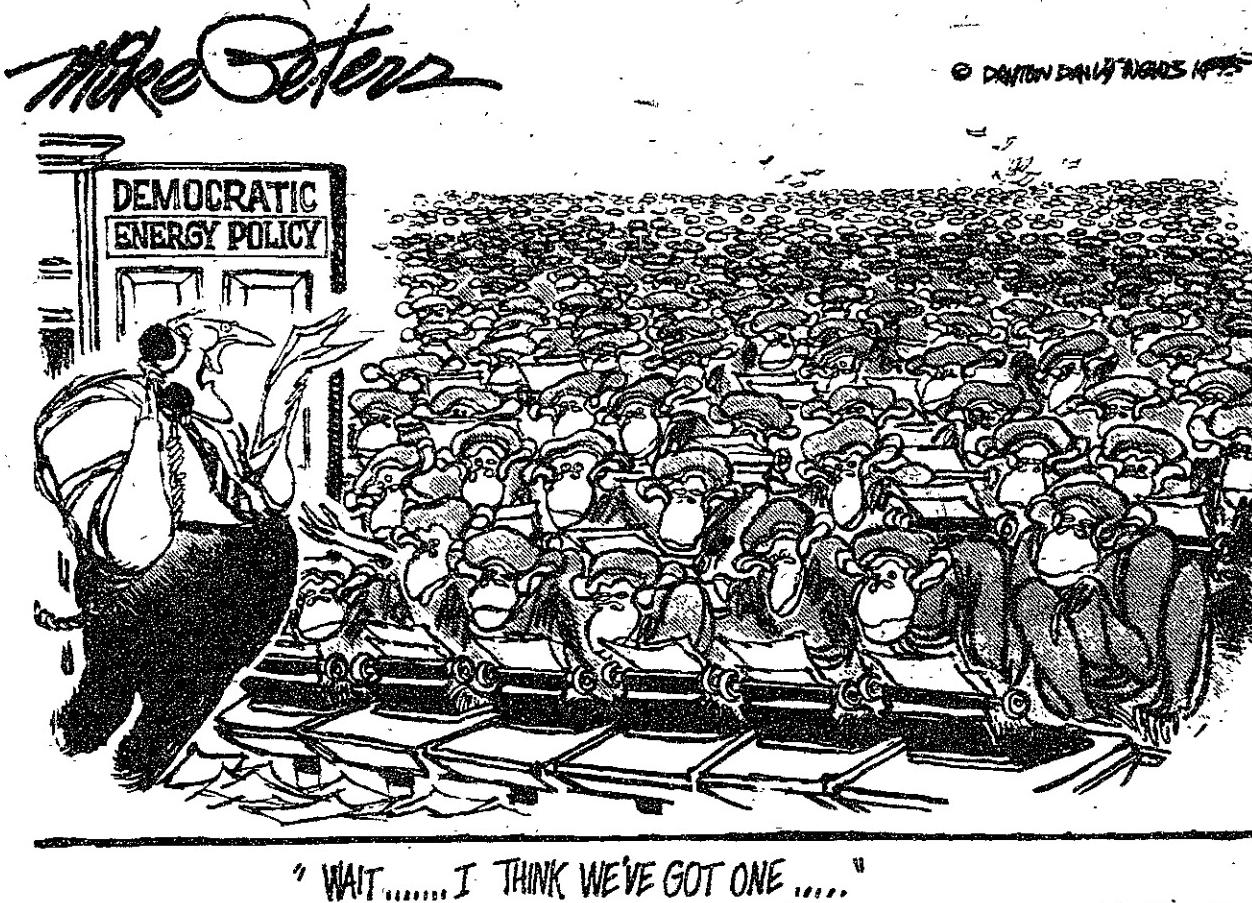
Given the reputation of the MIT faculty and administration, a thorough consideration of the moral questions and long-term implications of such a move might have been expected to win out over the increased income which will be generated for the Institute by the decision. Yet discussion of the issues — nuclear proliferation, MIT's obligation to society, MIT's obligation to its own educational standards in developing special programs — has not occurred within the community, as the administration moved to make the deal with Iran a *fait accompli* before the rest of the community even knew about it. Cost-benefit analysis, in this case, has won out over MIT's standing as an "Open University," an educational institution, and an institution with a social responsibility to use technology wisely and safely.

The administration and its supporters will argue that Iran is buying reactors all over the world, not just from the United States, and that the controls that are placed on American reactors are stricter than those that will be placed by, for example, the French. In this case, they will say, is it not the lesser of two evils to have MIT involved in the training, to hopefully influence the training of these engineers in such a way that the threat of nuclear proliferation will be lessened? We find this position to be an incredibly naive rationalization of MIT's position which totally ignores the broader questions that should be addressed in a situation like this.

The Tech believes that the MIT community should take a stand now and stop this program before it gets underway. The administration reportedly considers the program almost final, with professors already flying to Iran to interview prospective students. Only a strong stand by the community now can make the administration stop long enough to consider aspects other than the financial ones which have apparently guided planning so far. This is the point where a stand must be made, before it is too late.

Seldom is there an issue where actions of the MIT community can have such an effect on national and international affairs. A resounding "No!" from the community to the Institute's plans to train nuclear engineers for the Shah could, if MIT is as influential in the scientific world as MIT likes to keep telling itself it is, be a leading factor in forcing deeper consideration of the issues involved everywhere. In the meantime, MIT can try to think of other, less reprehensible ways to make ends meet which will not involve the moral abdication implied by this plan.

Ironically, President Jerome Wiesner has been one of the most important leaders in negotiations for the Iranian program, beginning with his visit to Iran and talks with the Shah last summer. It is hard to believe that the Jerome Wiesner who served as science advisor to the Kennedys, who helped lead the fight against the ABM, and who is known as a proponent of arms control since the 1950s, would be in favor of such a program. Is MIT's financial crisis that serious?



Watergate spirit lives on

© 1975 by Peter Peckarsky

Twenty five months ago, this reporter shivered in the cold along with a few thousand other hardy souls watching the inauguration of Spiro T. Agnew and Richard M. Nixon. It was perfectly clear, even as Nixon uttered the phrases plagiarized from John Kennedy's Inaugural Address, that we were listening to an uncommon criminal. Here was a mastermind who had managed to steal a national election and showed every evidence of getting away with it. Notwithstanding the disturbing events of the week before in the courtroom of a then little known and less respected Federal judge by the name of John Sirica, it appeared that the inconsistencies in the trial of the original Watergate Seven would soon be forgotten.

There was the quiet probe launched by Senator Edward Kennedy the previous autumn which was uncovering the facts but was unable to do much with them. And there were also some rumblings in Congressional cloakrooms about forming a committee to investigate the third-rate burglary. Aside from those small clouds, the horizon was clear that day and evening as Richard Nixon serenely reviewed the Inaugural Parade from behind thick bullet proof glass and journeyed triumphantly to each of the five Inaugural Balls.

While Nixon's problems were apparent but seemingly manageable, very few if any of the assembled host in Washington shared Spiro Agnew's deep dark secret as he swore allegiance to the United States of America, its Constitution, and laws. Anyone offering long odds on Gerald Ford and Nelson Rockefeller replacing Nixon and Agnew within two years would have been pursued by scores of gamblers and not a few white-coated medical types bearing a net in one hand and a straitjacket in the other.

Various pundits have remarked that America came close to losing its freedom under Nixon. How close? About six

inches of tape separated this nation from dictatorship. We now have confirmation of those conjectures.

Recently in Pittsburgh, Jeb Stuart Magruder, deputy director of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President in 1972 and chief planner of the 1973 Inaugural festivities, said that the Nixon Administration would have evolved into a perpetual Presidency but for the explosive uncovering of that congeries of crimes generically termed "Watergate." According to the Associated Press, Magruder also said: "By 1976, we would have been in the position to elect whomever we wanted to elect. Once you learn how to use the levers of power it becomes easy." The Nixon Administration (a mal-Administration if you prefer) was quite adept at manipulating the press to its own ends. The current Congressional inquiries into the abuses of power by the Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other national intelligence organizations will document the facility with which Nixon used these levers for his own political purposes.

In late October, 1973, six days after the Saturday Night

Massacre, Nixon was asked what the Russian leaders thought of Watergate. His response was that Brezhnev would know what to do about Watergate if he had similar problems. His tone was jocular but the look on his face said: "I sure could use a police state now." He was not kidding.

Although some of those responsible for Watergate are being punished, the underlying spirit of Watergate — a rampant disregard for the Bill of Rights — is alive and well in Washington. In late February, Ms. Frances Knight, director of the State Department's Passport Office, recommended that all US citizens be required to carry an identification card, containing their fingerprints, at all times. She apparently is of the opinion that such a step will aid in controlling criminals, but she recognizes that civil libertarians may object to her proposal. Ms. Knight's suggestion is the first step toward the fulfillment of Richard Nixon's October, 1973, wish. A similar internal passport is required in that bastion of democracy, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(Peter Peckarsky '69 is National Correspondent of The Tech.)

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Editorials reflect the opinion of *The Tech*'s Editorial Board, selected by the paper's editors to speak for *The Tech*. Members of the Editorial Board this year are Chairperson John J. Hanzel '76, Editor-in-Chief Michael D. McNamee '76, Managing Editor Julia A. Malakie '77, and News Editors Michael Garry '76 and Margaret Bradeau '77.

The Op-Ed Page

Letters to The Tech

Free Speech: Herrnstein

To the Editor:

I am writing about the recent attempt by certain members of the MIT community to once again try to refuse Richard Herrnstein the right to speak here (*The Tech*, Feb. 21). I am sick to disgust of people who try to forbid others of differing opinions the right to speak on campus. Although they say that their intent is not to stop Herrnstein from speaking, their demand for an open session is in fact just that. Herrnstein was so heckled and hassled the last time he was here that he must believe an open session would be another such ordeal. Any sensible person does not ask for a bad experience twice. I do believe the lecture could have been videotaped or displayed on closed circuit TV, that is a reasonable request. However, I believe that the past behavior of the MIT community has forced Herrnstein to demand a closed meeting.

In closing, I must say that I am also embittered by the fact

LSC Replies

To the Editor:

Why did LSC (a self-supporting student organization) spend so much money on the John Dean lecture? We thought that people might want to hear him speak. And we were right.

Michael Dornbrook
Chairman
Todd Glickman
Lecture Director

(This letter was also signed by 16 other officers and members of the Lecture Series Committee. — Editor)

Grades

To the Editor:

Congratulations to Editor McNamee for his insightful commentary found in *The Tech* of Friday, February 21, on the grading controversy. He and President Wiesner are right. The problem of student motivation is not directly addressed through the grading vehicle. It is true that policies which allow students to ignore grades often tend to cloud an important aspect of the problem. I speak of competition itself. If individuals find that some grading procedures allow them a greater opportunity to ignore the sharp edges of the struggle of one person to defeat another, fine.

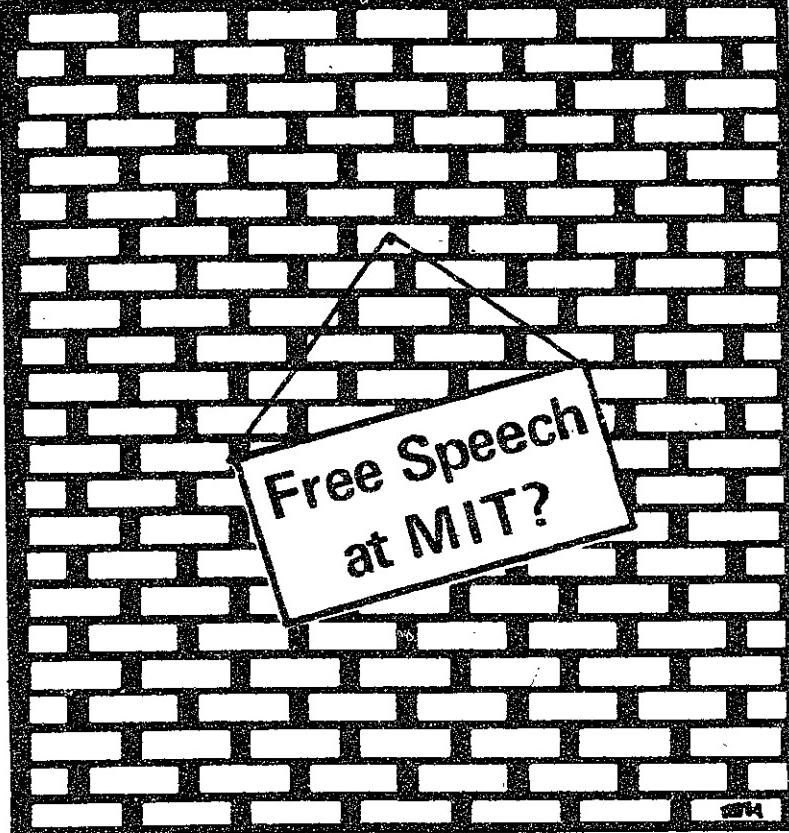
However, grades are an external aspect of the relation of student to student. In addition, the degree to which positions of limited quantity are seen as prestigious (assuming the distribution of such positions remains the province of superiors rather than peers) is the extent to which we encourage obsequiousness, snobbery, and high rates of student visits to psychiatrists. Isn't it mysterious how our house shrinks can pin the rap on hapless parents instead of the rules of academia?

David Slesinger '72
Feb. 23, 1975

that if Noam Chomsky or someone of similar political bent was in effect denied the right to speak on campus, these same people would spring up crying "censorship!" and "We are being

denied freedom of speech!" Freedom of speech is a right available to everyone, no matter how racist or strange his views.

Dallas Abbott '74
Feb. 21, 1975



Free Thought: Luria

To the Editor:

I was greatly disturbed by Dr. Luria's article [column] of March 4 in *The Tech*, especially by his implication that those who brought John Dean to MIT, and perhaps the students who saw and heard him, were brainwashed by the intense media coverage of the Watergate investigation. Dr. Luria feels that Dean may have become a hero, and that his mere appearance at the Institute was a failure of our educational system.

Surely by now we can all see that the impeachment has been the greatest ethical lesson of our time. The chance to interact with a real character in this drama, the chance to see how real decisions were made by those actually involved is a far more effective moral lesson for us today than the last two thousand years of freshman discussions of the theories of Plato or Aristotle.

I am frightened at the current trend among people otherwise enlightened and reasonable, of refusing or inhibiting the flow of opinion between students like myself and those who hold unpopular or conflicting perspectives such as Herrnstein, Shockley, Ziegler, and Dean. This interference is generally justified by a fear that in my ignorance I may reach the "wrong" conclusions.

Surely there is a reality outside our minds, and the only method of decision that will bring us into harmony with this reality depends on a consideration of all relevant perspectives. Surely the right most basic to a free society, and by definition necessary to individual freedom, is the right to seek, without the prejudgment of censorship of others, whatever information we feel is necessary to form our own opinions and make our own decisions.

W.S. Mitchell
March 4, 1975

Grads

To the Editor:

In response to your articles of Feb. 28 which concerned the Class of '79, I'd like to present a suggestion for the MIT community to think about and perhaps respond to. Namely, I suggest that MIT adopt a policy which treats all students alike instead of the current policy which favors graduate students over undergrads.

For example, it is so easy for a grad student to get his whole way paid by working 15 hours or so per week as a TA or RA, while an undergrad is subjected to the equity level and, even if he works the same hours, must still borrow "a fortune."

If all students are treated the same way, it would mean a lower equity level, less overcrowding for everyone, etc., in short, a better life, a life of equality for all students.

Lance Jayne G

UA & Grades

To the Editor:

There are more than a few inaccuracies in your commentary on Grades: do students care? (*The Tech*, March 4). Although this year's UA officers would like to be able to claim credit for presenting "the first large-scale student gathering on an issue critical to a student's life at MIT since the days of the General Assembly," we cannot. The UA or the Nominations Committee have, at various times in the last three years, run similar open forums on not only the grades issues (which have been and probably always will be discussed) but also on the function of student-faculty committees (run by NomCom), the role of the Dean's Office (held this last term by the UA during the Dean's Office visiting Committee meetings) and others. In addition, all student committees and many student-faculty committees continue to hold open meetings on topics of particular concern to their members and the community.

As for the UAVP stating that he does not have speaking privileges, either you misquoted him or he is sadly mistaken. As stated in every issue of the *UA News* that appears the week before a Faculty Meeting, the UAVP (along with the UAP, student members of CEP, and any student members of a committee that are having a proposal discussed) have speaking privileges. That the UAVP has speaking privileges has appeared at least three times in the last term in the *UA News*, not to mention once in *The Tech*. I hope that students will continue to express their opinions to those people with speaking privileges.

As for my not expressing an opinion on the particular topic of plus/minus grades, you are correct, I did not make up my mind at the time that the proposal was being discussed. Neither did the other student repre-

sents present with speaking privileges (including those who knew that they had them). As for parroting back out the faculty every opinion that someone gives me from a back seat — it would be insane to try such a thing. To begin with the comments varied from pro to heavily con. In addition, being a student representative does not mean that you are a public megaphone for all other students who have something to say. I would hope that the faculty, and you, would listen to the comments from student representatives as well-thought-out and coherent opinions, not what you seem to hope for, namely a mish-mosh of whispered phrases.

Finally, and most amazingly, you talk about the UA's not publicizing the faculty meeting enough. Every time that we have asked *The Tech* to print a notice about the up-coming faculty meetings, we were greeted with the brilliant refrain that since "they did not happen yet, they were not news yet, and therefore there was nothing to print." It is this kind of reasoning that forced the UA this year to start the *UA News*, an attempt at getting such information out to the students before it happens, even though it may not be hard news yet. I find it incredible that *The Tech* can self-righteously complain about the UA's not publicizing the meetings enough, when *The Tech* has refused to even announce them. If this is a new reference frame for *The Tech*, I welcome and encourage your efforts to finally care a little about the students at MIT, at least enough to provide advance publicity (blow-jobs as your erstwhile News Editor used to call them) for important campus events. If this was just another article knocking the UA, thanks.

Steve Wallman
Undergraduate Association
President

Ergo

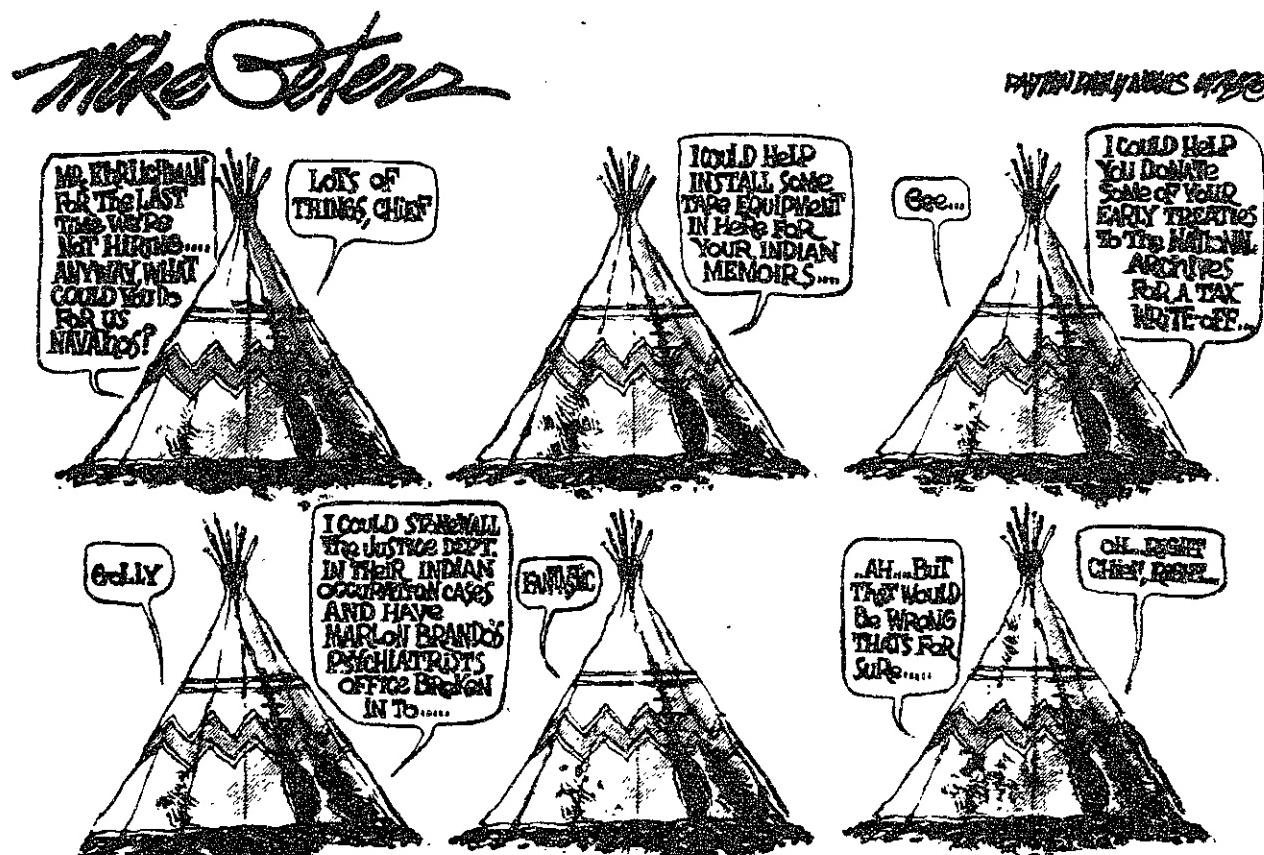
To the Editor:

The Tech's article on the recent controversy concerning the "right" of a handful of MIT students to use limited office space available for student activities in the Student Center (as opposed to offices available in Walker) forces me to publicly retract my signature from the petition circulated by Ergo. The young objectivist woman who explained the petition to me specifically denied that Ergo would be given access to any student offices whatsoever. Assuming *The Tech* has reported the story correctly and by implication that the objectivist woman with the petition was

wrong, little weight should be given to the Ergo petition.

However, I want to encourage MIT to guarantee that the Ergo staff get a closet somewhere in order for them to continue publishing their organ of objectivist drivel. One reason is that it would be far better to keep these political children on a playground than to turn them loose on the polity. A better reason, though an admittedly selfish one on my part, is that Ergo is the best humorous publication on campus — a service which cannot be lightly dismissed.

Subjectively,
Irwin L. Collier G



Police Blotter

Police Blotter is a weekly compilation of Campus Patrol Activities on and off the MIT campus.
Items for the Blotter are selected by the Patrol.

2/13/75

A report was received of the larceny of a Sony radio from Building 6. The occupant of the room stated that he left the room unattended for a few moments and upon returning noticed that the radio had been taken. Occupants are reminded to secure unoccupied rooms to prevent thefts.

2/15/75

The Campus Patrol was notified of an attempt to steal a vehicle from the third level of the East Garage. Also during the week the Patrol received reports of vehicles stolen from the East Garage and from the West Garage. Owners are requested to make certain that the vehicles are secure when left in the vicinity of the campus. The Patrol wishes to remind the community that 5,283 vehicles were stolen in the City of Cambridge during 1974.

2/25/75

A member of the community had her handbag snatched on Amherst St. in the vicinity of the Senior House. The subject fled in the direction of Memorial Drive and entered a vehicle.

2/25/75

An 11 year old boy was observed in Westgate I parking lot attempting to enter cars. This youth was apprehended by the Patrol (for the second time with-

in a week) and taken to the school from which he was AWOL and an irate mother was requested also for the second time to keep little junior closer to home. This wayward youth has ingenious methods of entering vehicles and committing nuisance larcenies.

2/28/75

As a result of a complaint of a man exposing himself in the Student Center the Campus Patrol with the assistance of the security officer in the area made a surveillance and arrested a 30 year old resident of a town located 30 miles from the campus. This man was arraigned at the 3rd District Court and a date was set for trial later in March. This man had been questioned at an earlier date but was released due to insufficient evidence.

3/1/75
At 12:05am a student was

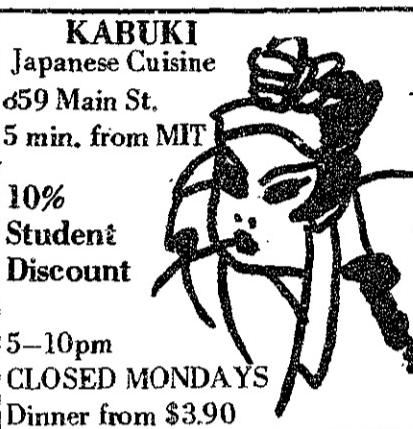
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Tuesday, March 11
8:00pm
Student Center
Mezzanine Lounge

held up by two youths in the lobby of Building 16. The youths, approximately 18 years of age, were armed with a knife and after threatening the victim took \$27.

The campus Patrol wishes to inform members of the community that there were 5283 vehicles stolen in Cambridge in 1974. This was a considerable increase over previous years. Drivers are urged to use precautions when parking their vehicles and to remove anything of value from the seats. There were 196 vehicles stolen from the vicinity of the campus.



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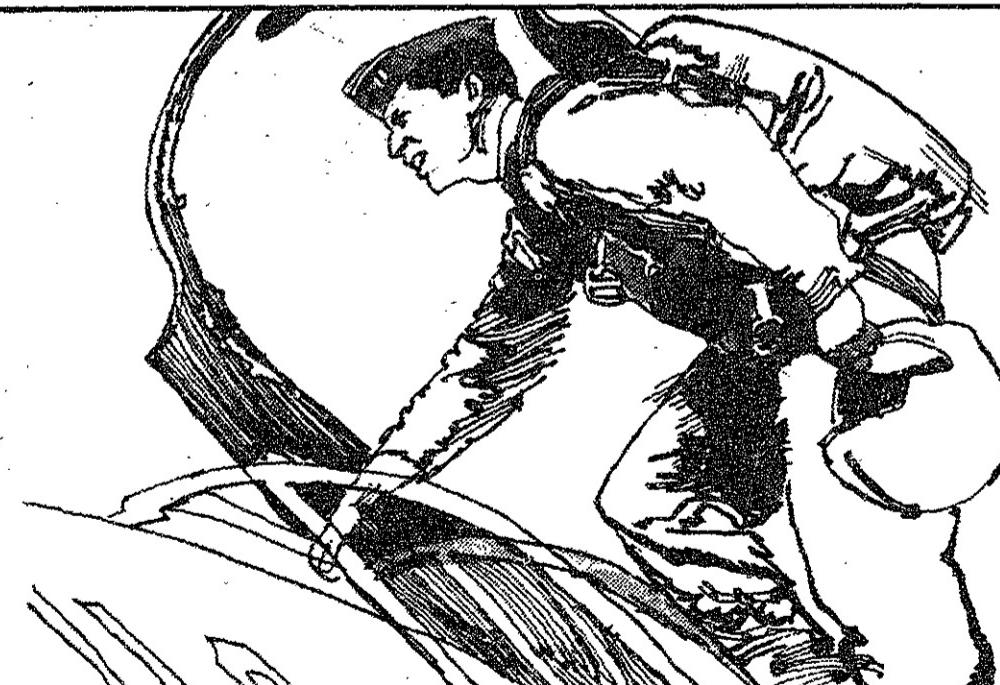
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I can't write

(Prof. Cumming is co-coordinator of the Writing Program at MIT. A book of her poems, *Afterwards*, has just been issued by Alice James Books. —Editor)

Patricia Cumming

I can't write, I'm trying to begin, I can't think of anything to say. No — there's too much to say, but first I have to find a good title, a good first word, an arresting, unforgettable first sentence. And then everything has to be beautifully organized — How? I can't do this, it's too hard, too confusing, too frightening; I put up a good front most of the time, my friends believe me, I've hoodwinked my teachers (some of them; or they were kind); but if I write this badly I will, finally, be exposed; people will laugh, or they will feel sorry for me: — and I will vanish.

I can't simply say what I want to say (whatever that is), I have to say it cogently, intelligently, brilliantly. I can't.

Further, the people who are going to read this are as follows: my third grade English teacher who let no child out of class without making her or him cry at some time during the year; the professor who once wrote: "All these words display a commendable enthusiasm, perhaps, but when are you going to write the essay assigned in this course?"; my mother who said my paragraphs were too long; and my teacher who said they were too short.

So now I've stopped writing. I've rewritten the first page five times, and

Duly Noted

have not improved it much, though Strunk and White rattle around in my head, full of good advice. (Use active verbs. Eliminate unnecessary words [none of my words are necessary]. Keep sentences short. Avoid Latinate constructions.) And another, nameless person proclaims: "You must now write a transitional paragraph in which you state the main points of this essay in a clear, incisive, and well organized fashion."

I have written one — I've written nine. They are all lousy: Either condescending and didactic ("These are real problems, but they can be solved") or phony democratic ("We are all hung up in some of these ways.") On the other side of this paragraph or the next lies everything I want to say like a mowed growing field; but I am caught in a barbed wire fence of imperatives, and I have lost my voice, rhythms, self. I've lost any sense I may have once had of how I could speak to anyone who might read this! Those ghosts — I could never talk to them; no matter what I say they will never understand. And so I better put on the mask of the Rhetoric Handbook.

Only the words that come out of that mask are unreal or false or boring or dull — rhetoric indeed, and I can't stand them. I hate myself for writing them, I hate the people who are going to read them, and whoever or whatever it is that is making me put myself through this.

But,

The people who are going read this first are not the people I remember. They are friends of mine; and if this seems silly or wrong they will try to help me put it right. I can talk to them, and I ought to be able to write something they will understand.

At least I can try a first draft in time for the meeting. It would be awful if I were the only person who hadn't written anything.

* * * *

The difference between people who feel they can't write and people who think that perhaps, sometimes, they can, does not lie in ease of composition. Writing is usually hard, for most people; and it is hardest for those who want to think of themselves as "writers" and do write and do get published. I once believed that the distinguishing mark of writers was that they could write (easily, fluently); I have learned, alas, that more often than not they feel they can't, and that most of them work longer, harder, and worry more (not less) about it than other people.

But there is a difference between them and people who never finish anything, or finish it quickly and reluctantly and unhappily; and that is — hope. The hope that finally, out of all the fear and confusion, something written will come:

(Please turn to page 8)

The files they keep on you

Dossier: The Secret Files They Keep on You

By Aryeh Neier

Stein and Day, 199 pages, \$7.95

Americans tend to have a strong distaste for the idea of secret police and secret-police methods. Experiences throughout history have led American citizens to oppose anything that smacks of a "Gestapo," a "Cheka," or other internal spying organization. Every law enforcement or intelligence agency ever established on the federal level — from the FBI to the CIA to America's involvement in Interpol — has been opposed at one time or another because of the possibility that it might turn into a force controlling society, rather than one serving it.

Largely because of this distaste, perhaps, most citizens of the United States have faith that law-enforcement agencies do not trespass on the rights of ordinary Americans. Only criminals and other social undesirables have reason to fear these agencies, they believe, because the safeguards built into the agencies protect citizens from them. Even the revelations about CIA and FBI domestic surveillance do not shake this belief for many Americans — after all, the people under surveillance were radicals and demonstrators, weren't they?

The trouble with this belief, Aryeh Neier contends, is that it just isn't true. Average citizens do have reason to fear the record-keeping activities of agencies — not just those of law-enforcement and federal agencies, but the records of schools, credit agencies, and businesses as well. The fact is, Neier contends, just about everyone who has ever gone to school, been in the armed forces, gotten a bank loan, been arrested, supported a minor political party, or been treated for drug addiction or mental illness may well have reason to be concerned about records that might be floating around somewhere about him.

That list does not leave too many people out.

Neier, the executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, documents in detail the activities of the people he calls "the dossier-mongers" in his book *Dossier*. These people, he says, are everywhere, and it is a rare person who has not come into contact with an organization, public or private, which

devotes a large amount of time to compiling information about citizens it deals with. The information varies, ranging from simple credit information to arrest and other criminal records, but it all gets stored away, and much of it, Neier says, eventually gets misused.

Most dossier-mongers do not intend to misuse information, of course. But in a record-oriented society like America, information stored away almost always is called upon again by someone — to determine whether people will get jobs, apartments, GI or veteran's benefits, Social Security, or any number of other necessities of modern life.

Neier's basic argument is that most records which are kept are not justifiable, and that even the most justifiable records are misused. Credit records, usually compiled slipshod by agencies paid five or ten dollars for each record, are a prime example of the first, he says. Poor administrative procedures which do not allow

updating or destruction of arrest records, he says, account for the abuses that often occur with these vital records. (Half of all American males are arrested at some point in their lives; yet almost half of all arrests fail to result in convictions. In most cases, arrest records are not corrected to reflect conviction or non-conviction.)

In the last chapter of *Dossier*, Neier calls for the destruction of all records in America. His extreme vision, he says, will not be met; but only by calling for extreme action can he awaken people to the necessity of compelling "dossier-mongers" to account for their actions, to maintain files in a proper manner, and to allow review and challenge of information in records. Some small steps are being taken in that direction. Neier's book provides justification for turning small steps into strides.

— Mike McNamee



Justice Douglas

The Judicial Record of Justice William O. Douglas

By Vern Countryman

418 pp.

Harvard University Press 1974.

Mr. Justice Douglas is an enigma. Gerald Ford calls for his impeachment; others call him the greatest Supreme Court justice since Holmes. Who is he, and what did he do to deserve all this? That, essentially, is the question that Vern Countryman set out to answer with this book. Douglas doesn't make the job easy. His philosophy defies description — it's a cross between strict constructionism (whatever that is), federalism, and a belief that the Constitution was meant to keep the government off people's backs. This confusion is conveyed well by the manner in which Countryman examines Douglas' Court decisions: Each possible topic (the economy, fair government practices, etc) is further broken down into the basic questions that have appeared before the Court — voting rights, speedy trial, and so on. Each of these is examined in detail, showing how Douglas evolved in the 35 years he has sat on the Court.

The real problem is that one is left with no clear feeling for the way Douglas works. The book is not thorough enough to answer all the "what-if's" it proposes. There simply ain't no way to answer every question without reprinting wholesale the text of his decisions. Too many times through the book there pops up an apparent inconsistency which one feels could be explained away if only one knew more details — details for which there just isn't room.

This minor frustration aside, the book represents a good look into the world of the Supreme Court as seen by one of its justices. It is an interesting experience to cringe at some of the decisions reached, from which Douglas dissented. To then read of later reversals of position, usually — you can't really feel happy about it, or

even triumphant at all, remembering the past.

Vern Countryman is hardly an objective observer. He served as clerk to Douglas and obviously developed an attachment for his beliefs. The book seems to be more a defense against Douglas' detractors than a truly unbiased report. Nonetheless, the final chapter makes up for any lack of objectivity. In it, Countryman talks about "The judging of a judge." What criteria do you use? Is he a strict constructionist? But then,



what is a "strict constructionist?" The answer seems to be, anyone who agrees with your own interpretation of the Constitution. Similar things happen to all the other ready classifications of judges in the course of the chapter.

This book is definitely not going to answer anybody's questions. Indeed, it seems calculated to pose some of its own. Reading it will be a disturbing — but enlightening — experience for any who try.

— John D. Sybalsky



Reza Baraheni, prominent Iranian poet, novelist, and translator, read from his work Friday evening, February 28, in the Bush Room, (10-105). Baraheni, who was imprisoned by the Shah for his opposition to the political repression in his native country, is presently Visiting Professor of Writing at Indiana University.

Often compared with Solzhenitsyn and Yeats, albeit for different reasons, Prof. Baraheni is Iran's premier writer. His poetry is the product of involvement. In it, however, are woven ancient tradition and present fact, rich, bardic, epic with harsh, staccato journalism.

"Father says, 'The Russians have come. The Democrats have come. The Persians have come.' Mother says, 'Only The Turks haven't come.'"

(from *Events and Parents*)

— Thomas J. Spisak

I still can't write

(Continued from page 7)

something true and clear and one's own, something that one can read to oneself or other people without too much embarrassment and maybe, sometimes, with pride. People who can't write are people in whom that hope has been destroyed.

To restore hope to someone who believes s/he can't write, to give him back the belief that something s/he has written might be important or interesting to someone else, a group of real other people must be present to give their reactions. The simple fact of reading something to others changes the character of writing entirely; it ceases to be a lonely exercise, written in a void, to and for a void, and becomes what writing really is — a communication from one person to others. The person on the other side of the blank piece of paper becomes tangible; s/he will probably neither hate nor love you because of what you have written, but may feel closer to you even when the writing is not "finished"; in any case s/he will probably not cease to like or respect you because of it.

It's important to learn this; for some people it may be the most important thing they can learn, the elements of style notwithstanding. And it is hard to remember; you have to keep finding it out over and over again. I would have put off writing this for months if we did not

Duly Noted

have a scheduled meeting (deadlines help too); I know that the reality of reading it aloud and finding it flat or awkward, however dispiriting, will not be as horrifying as what I can conjure up in my own imagination. We are our own worst critics; for one thing no one else cares enough about what we write to criticize it with the intensity we possess; for another, most things seem less imperfect to readers than they do to the author because the audience is blessedly untroubled by the author's visions of what s/he really wanted to say (and how). The audience deals simply with what s/he does say.

But sometimes people can't think of anything to say at all, at least not anything they are willing to put on paper. The walk across the room from chair to desk can seem like crossing the Sahara by bicycle or rounding Cape Horn in a 12-foot boat. And having arrived there, it is sometimes extremely difficult to stay. There are dishes to wash, phone calls to make — just this morning I weeded the strawberries and mulched the tomatoes, all very necessary. Then it was lunch time. This afternoon I cleaned out a closet. Now it's eight o'clock.

These things may not have been a total waste of time. For me at least it's pointless to try to write something if I feel angry or self-abusive. You need a clear day for writing, one when the light makes everything sharp, focused. What I did accomplish today made me feel virtuous as well as guilty; all those pages I rewrote or couldn't cope with last night are coming clearer now. In fact, perhaps, some of the time I spent was a way of getting things straight in my mind, of listening to my own voice; and it was also good for the strawberries. Other times I do things that make me feel guilty — sleep, read magazines, fiddle, etc., and that, once well started, gets worse, not better; it can go on for days.

The strange thing about free writing is that it is almost always interesting (to me, though not always to the author), more interesting sometimes than the most carefully polished prose; even when it simply consists of "I can't think of anything to write" over and over again. When someone had to say that to me twenty-five times I know it must be terribly true, and s/he is saying it much more simply and more directly than in some of the "essays" I used to get from the freshmen, which meant the same thing, after all. Boring writing most often comes when people try to disguise themselves or write in someone else's voice — a teacher's, a book's, a television commentator's; they write the way they think someone else wants them to write, and their stifled anger or discomfort is obvious. It is like wearing someone else's clothes because one is afraid to wear one's own.

(I can't write is excerpted from A New Method for Teaching and Learning Writing and is used with permission of the author. —Editor)

In search of Ezra Pound

The Pound Era

By Hugh Kenner
University of California Press,
cloth \$14.95, paper \$5.95, 606 pp.

"I have brought the great ball of crystal; who can lift it?"

Ezra Pound, *Canto CXVI*

"...having had twenty years"
1951-1971: punctuated by two careful, extremely lucid books on Ezra Pound by Dr. Hugh Kenner. The first (*The Poetry of Ezra Pound*) was an effort to return Pound to his rightful place in literary history: if as "barbarian," then so be it. Pound was an "inventor" ("discoverer of a particular process or of more than one mode and process"-Pound), and as such bound to seem uncivilized.

"Mr. Pound is more responsible for the XXth Century revolution in poetry than is any other individual" — Eliot, and the dedication of the "Waste Land" to Pound, "il miglior fabbro" (Dante's word for Arnaut Daniel: another inventor).

But Pound "erred;" and so was excoriated by those who knew him only through tabloids: hence Pound the fascist, Pound the anti-semitic, Pound the "officially pronounced" insane (so he would avoid the electric chair as traitor)

Hugh Kenner then, pioneer of Pound studies (1951-Pound etat. 66), and, subsequently, authority on T.S. Eliot, Wyndham Lewis, James Joyce, Samuel Beckett, and R. Buckminster Fuller (!). And twenty years later ("a wholly new start"?), a voluminous work, not on Ezra Pound, but on *The Pound Era* (an inversion, a pun?).

In a very important sense this book is also an effort to weave Pound into the tapestry of modern poetry. For Pound, as inventor (like Daniel, Cavalcanti, Jonson) could simply become an "influence," obscured by the shade of a "master" ("inventors... able to assimilate and co-ordinate a large number of preceding inventions"). And T.S. Eliot (as Dante, Shakespeare) casts a large presence.

The Pound Era: an age then: and the men, and women, who inform it, Kenner traces their beginning: we find Ezra Pound talking to Henry James, though "their talk is forgotten." We have a

chapter called "Space-Craft" ("Any object in space is a memory system"), engaging Joyce, Pound, in "transactions with Homer," and "Eliot with Shakespeare." There is "Renaissance II," and "The Muse in Tatters" (Sappho). Each chapter is a Wholy System, each collaborates with those surrounding in not an explanation, but more an evocation of the Era, Kenner draws us, with Pound to a booksellers on the quais in Paris, makes us choose Divus' Odyssey (not Iliad!), then leaves us to continue. He does not explicate, he explodes details (luminous details). It is for the reader to respond with an urge. (For the best way to understand a poem is to be moved to write, and discover it has already been written.) We are plunged into the hopes of the "Men of 1914," introduced to a ferment of talent ("vortex of vortices"), then watch the greater part die in a senseless war (Gaudier-Brzeska, T.E.

Hulme, Alain Fournier...), and the rest scatter into loneliness. ("Who is there now for me to share a joke with?" Pound (1966) on Eliot's death). And the margins fill ("Ya une limite...").

Photographs are set beside poems (Kenner is a fine photographer!), poems beside people, people beside people spinning a web of subject rhymes ("Pound's heuristic device") that seems to include everything, yet remains wonderfully flexible. There are priceless anecdotes: Eliot at the Garrick "I no longer pretend that I am pretending"; on cheeses "Never commit yourself to a cheese without having first... examined it."

I'm afraid I could go on. But rather save your time for the book!

Of Kenner: *The Pound Era* is one of the best books I have read.

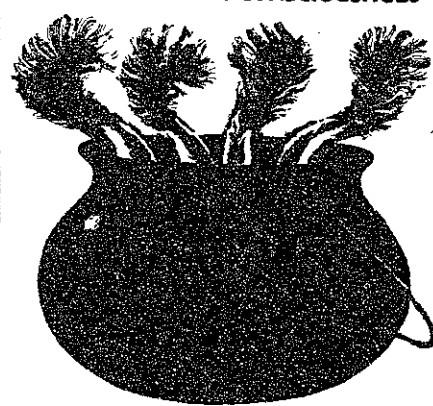
And of Pound I can only say what he said of Eliot (1966): READ HIM.

— Guy Nordenson



William Gibson A Season in Heaven

being the log of an expedition after that legendary beast, cosmic consciousness



A Season in Heaven, William Gibson, Atheneum, 1974, 182 pages, \$6.95

William Gibson subtitled his work, "being the log of an expedition after that legendary beast, cosmic consciousness." Within that subtitle lie both the strength and the weakness of the book.

A Season in Heaven is well described as a log. It is a thorough description of the events, and more importantly of Gibson's reflections on those events, during his stay at Maharishi International University in Spain. He had come to Spain with his family to visit his son, studying Transcendental Meditation under the Maharishi; and he decided to stay and study himself.

Gibson, a successful playwright (*Two for the Seesaw*, *The Miracle Worker*) is equally skilled as an essayist, and his

pictures of life in the school, his descriptions of the Spanish countryside, his insights into the nature of his life's work as revealed in *Meditation* are lucid and direct. The book is written with an informal yet very stylized technique which succeeds in presenting a personal picture of the man, and holding the reader's interest through incidents which would not otherwise be exactly spell-binding.

It is Gibson's very mastery of technique in writing which makes all the more interesting his reflections on the nature of writing, the use of form and style in writing, and the role of the writer in society — the sort of subjects which would be deadly dull under a lesser pen. Gibson brings good insights and an authoritative point of view; but more importantly, the entire book is an illustration of his concepts.

His descriptions of the countryside and of the school are short but sufficient. He believes in Transcendental Meditation, and he has little but praise for the Maharishi; but the book is not a hard sell for TM. His descriptions of the University and its students do not make any attempts to hide any warts.

Thorough, clear, and seasoned with a few interesting perceptions, Gibson's book succeeds well as a log of his "expedition." The difficulty of the book lies in the second part of his subtitle, the object of that expedition, "that legendary beast, cosmic consciousness."

Frankly, who gives a damn?

That question I ask in all seriousness. It is a radical question. It is a question that is never touched upon by Gibson.

It is not what Gibson says that bothers me, but what he assumes. He never questions the thought that there is such a thing as "cosmic consciousness;" that it is worth looking for; and that TM is the way to find it.

The phrase "cosmic consciousness" has the ring of the sort of hype a publisher would put on a book cover to spur sales to today's right on counter-culture youth, which perhaps explains

why it offends me so much. I am not sure Gibson ever uses it in the book itself. But still the ill-defined concept and the unspoken assumptions it implies are present in his work. It is its major fault.

This book is centered on the Transcendental Meditation experience, and yet this experience itself is never very well defined. From the book we can learn that meditation is relaxing, and inspires spiritual-like emotions in the meditator; but we never really learn exactly what it is Gibson is looking for, and why it is worth looking for.

As a person with several friends who "meditate" I find this lack especially frustrating. Is it self-confidence, or self-centeredness, that I see in them and that I see in Gibson? There seems to be something slightly insidious about the subtle arrogance that goes with Transcendental Meditation. An ex-meditator has described the experience to me as "talking yourself into thinking you are always right," and I am not so sure that isn't so. If it is, then I don't see much hope in TM as a path to "cosmic consciousness" if indeed it was ever meant to be.

Thus we are left with a book which is elegant in its execution but incomplete in its purpose. This is not to say that the book is worthless. Certainly to anyone who has found answers to the problems with TM that bother me, anyone who accepts Transcendental Meditation, this book should be enlightening. To those interested in Gibson not as a mediator but just a human being, this book is a well-textured self-portrait of an interesting artist. To a writer, it is a fine illustration of the uses — and at times, the excesses — of form in writing.

On the other hand, a self-styled hard-boiled realist is likely to pass off this book as so much bull.

For the rest of us this book has its moments; but I can't help feeling that somewhere in the fluff and grandeur of the writing, the central message has gotten lost.

— Guy Consolmagno

Moynihan sees India as new nuclear power

(Continued from page 1)

pions indefinitely. Moynihan claimed that India's nuclear energy program is not a "diversion of resources" that should be applied to India's pressing food and population problems. The money spent on the program could be used to feed 50,000 people, he said, but is not nearly enough to accommodate "the one million people who are born in India each month."

Moynihan also commented on the recent lifting of the United States arms embargo to India and Pakistan. He said that "it was not a decision I would have made," since "it makes it difficult to enter into constructive discussions with the Indians on nuclear matters."

The arms embargo was imposed during the 1971 war between India and Pakistan which resulted in independence for Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan).

Before the US embargo was lifted, India had been producing its own arms and receiving some from the Soviet Union. Pakistan's chief source of arms, however, has always been the United States.

Therefore, Moynihan said, in imposing the embargo, "we were helping one country and hurting the other. Pakistan complained, but India never showed any thanks." He asserted that the embargo was a lesson to other countries that "we should never be taken for granted."

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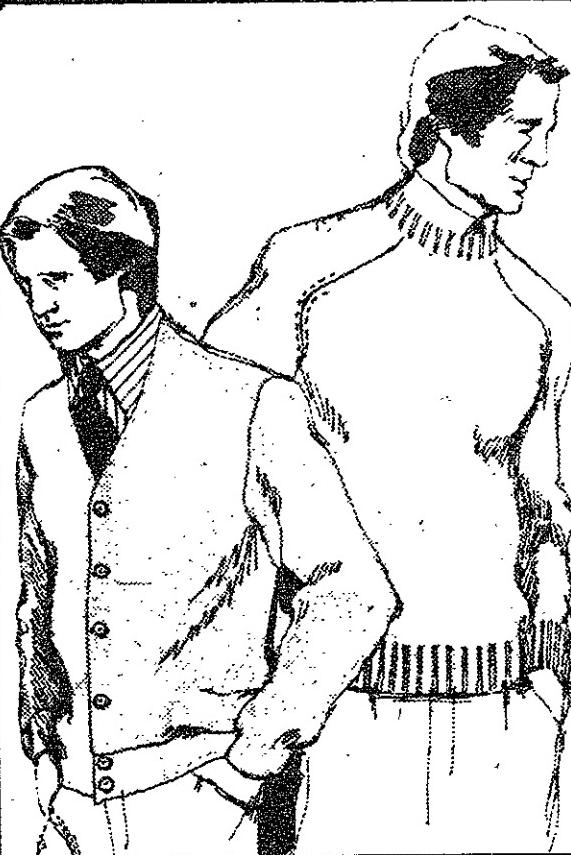
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NOTES

* Nominations for the Goodwin Medalist are now being accepted by the Dean of the Graduate School. Please submit the names of any candidates to Dean Irwin W. Sizer, Room 3-316 before March 10, 1975. Nominations may be made by any student or faculty member and submitted through the Head of the nominee's department, the Undergraduate Association, or the Graduate Student Council. The Goodwin Medal is awarded in recognition of conspicuously effective teaching by a graduate student who is either a Teaching Assistant or an Instructor. Further information may be obtained by calling extension 3-4869.

* The Number Six Club is a coed fraternity temporarily displaced in Cambridge. We will be returning to our newly renovated home on Memorial Drive (between Burton and MacGregor) in September, 1975. The new house will house 48 people. Because the membership of the Club will be increasing from our reduced number we are instituting a Spring Rush. This is to balance the classes for next year. Anyone living in a dorm or off-campus is invited to come meet us. We will sponsor a number of activities to talk with interested people. The first will be a dinner at the temporary home of the Club, 36 Irving St., Cambridge on Saturday, March 15th at 6:00pm. A shuttle will transport people from 77 Mass Ave between 5:30 and 6:15. We hope to see all interested at dinner. For more information call 494-9833.

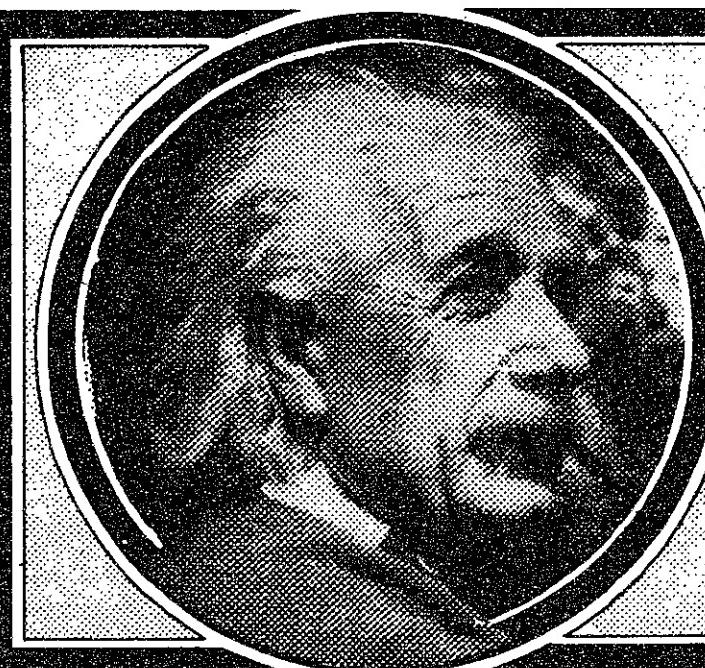
* The MIT Community Service Fund and the Quarter Century Club is sponsoring an annual fund raising lottery in which the first two winners will receive free vacations in either Spain or Tokyo in May. Lottery tickets are \$1 each or three for \$2. They will be sold on campus by students and trustees of the Community Service Fund daily, 11:30 to 1:30pm in the lobbies of Building 7, 10, E19, Walker and outside Lobbell dining room beginning Wednesday, March 12 throughout Friday, March 21. The winning tickets will be drawn at 3:00pm Saturday, March 22 at the MIT Employees' Open House reception in the Sala de Puerto Rico. All proceeds from the ticket sales will go to the MIT Community Service Fund.

* In conjunction with its lottery for two free vacations, the MIT Community Service Fund (CSF) is seeking a catchy phrase that will make the purpose of the Fund more readily understandable by the Institute community and to generate interest. CSF is offering twenty five chances to the lottery to the person who composes the most suitable phrase as judged by the CSF Trustees. The winning phrase and composer will be announced at the drawing of winning tickets for the lottery. CSF slogan phrases may be submitted at the time of purchase of lottery chances or may be sent directly to the MIT Community Service Fund, room 5-208.

* Michael Walzer Professor of Government at Harvard University, Editor of *Dissent* and National Board Member of Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, will speak on Socialism for America on Tuesday, March 11 at 8:00pm in room 1-134. The lecture is sponsored by Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee. There will be no admission charge.

* MIT students have been invited to apply for paid summer internships being offered through the Environmental Intern Program of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. The program is designed to offer students an opportunity to work on environmentally related projects with public service agencies, municipal offices and private groups. The deadline for applications is March 14. Candidate selection is determined by academic qualifications and a demonstrated interest in the field. For applications, job listings and other information see Professor David J. Rose in Rm 24-210 or Prof. Michael N. Golay in Rm NW13-222.

* Studies on the Left Series presents Mike Albert, former UAP, and author of *What is to be Undone?* He will discuss the history of the left and his book, tonight, Friday March 7, Rm 1-190 at 8pm.



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Sports

Keener leads v-ball to semis

(Continued from page 12)

and served consistently (serving out the last seven points of the match).

MIT's final first-round match was against host Wentworth, which, like the Engineers, sported a 4-2 game record to that point.

Since Harvard, Springfield, and Yale had already sewn up division championships, the two schools (along with Boston University) were definite contenders for the "wild card" spot in the playoffs.

Wentworth's home court advantage almost ended the Engineers' playoff hopes as, spurred on by a loud, cheering crowd, Wentworth opened up a 6-3 and 9-6 leads on accurate spiking and hustling blocks and saves. MIT, on the other hand, appeared somewhat disorganized and demoralized both by Wentworth's consistent effort and the crowd.

Two points from defeat, the Engineers regained the serve and ran off four straight points on two Wentworth errors and two perfectly placed Keener spikes. Wentworth regained the serve and then lost it on a blocked spike, and Keener spiked one through the Wentworth front line for the win.

A stunned Wentworth team fell far behind early in the second game and lost, 11-4, placing MIT in a playoff with BU for the "wild card" playoff position.

Trailing 1-5 in the fifteen-point playoff game, MIT scored ten consecutive points on three serves to break the game open in its favor. Most Engineer points came on BU errors, as the Terriers folded after a good start. The teams traded serves and points for the remainder of the game, MIT finally winning, 15-9.

The Engineers' seven-game winning streak ended against Yale in the semis, as the Elis' height advantage and complex offense simply overwhelmed MIT in the first game of the playoff match, 15-2.

Yale's play was almost errorless in rendering virtually ineffective the Engineers' big spikers with leaping blocks, and scoring on excellent placements. Most difficult for MIT to defend

was Yale's practice of delaying a spike until the ball had fallen to just above net level, which ruined MIT's blocking timing.

MIT adjusted somewhat in the second game, staying close during the game's early stages, but the combination of the long day of play and Yale's superior skill gave the Elis a 15-8 second game win and a spot in the finals against Springfield, who had rallied to edge Harvard in the other semifinal match, 11-15, 15-12, 15-13.

The final itself was anticlimactic, as Yale routed Springfield, 15-5, 15-12. Springfield's long (1½-hour) match against Harvard coupled with Yale's relatively easy win and the Elis' relative freshness (the Yale match ended thirty minutes before Springfield's) negated any skill advantages Springfield (rated first in the East) may have had over Yale.

MIT's two key players both received awards, as Krups was named to the all-New England second team and Keener pulled down a berth on the first squad. Steve Kay of Harvard was named tournament MVP.

Although the Engineer spikers (Keener and Krups) got much of the publicity, none of their efforts would have been possible without the setters and blockers. Key starters included Robert Powell '76, Salvador Caro G, and Bob Anders '75, all of whom contributed with high sets and solid blocks.

Coming in off the bench was Bruce Rhodes G, who filled in for Salmela against Wentworth when he had to temporarily leave the tournament on personal

business, and Dave Leighton '76, who set very accurately and would be a strong all-around player were it not for his height (5'7").

To summarize the team's performance, it was the spiking by Keener and Krups, blocking by Keener, Salmela, and Anders, and sets and blocks by Caro and Powell that led to the team's surprisingly good showing.

Obviously one key to the excellent finish was the coaching of veteran volleyball player Dave Castanon G who, although ineligible to play with the club in intercollegiate competition, was invaluable as a coach, setting up offenses and defenses to maximize the Engineers' playing ability, and calling strategic timeouts to steady the team when things went badly.

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Sports

Yale wins NE volleyball; MIT reaches semifinals

By Glenn Brownstein

Led by the booming spikes of Bob Keener '75 and Frieder Krups '77, MIT's Volleyball Club went to the semifinals of the New England Intercollegiate Volleyball Tournament, held at Wentworth last Saturday.

The Engineers' hopes of a higher finish were ended when the eventual champion, Yale University, proved too strong and quick for MIT, routing the Engineers, 15-2, 15-8.

The tournament itself consisted of fifteen teams split up into three five-team divisions, with a round-robin of two-game intradivisional matches comprising the first round. Thereafter, the three division winners plus one "wild card" team would meet in head-to-head two-of-three game semifinals and finals.

MIT was grouped with Harvard (1974 champion), Wentworth, Worcester State, and a coed team from Holy Cross.

In their first match, the Engineers played Harvard evenly through two games but lost them both, 11-9 and 12-10. Against the Crimson, Krups had his best game of the tournament

as he was virtually unstoppable as a spiker, and helped MIT neutralize the power of Harvard's two excellent front-liners. The Engineers' ability to block or save almost all Crimson spikes intimidated Harvard to the extent that the Crimson dinked (a tap over a block rather than a spike) rather than set for spikes, most of the time.

After losing the first game by two points, MIT went out to a 9-4 lead in the second, only to have Harvard catch up through some questionable officiating and close plays. MIT regained a 10-9 lead and served for the game twice, but the Crimson rallied once more to win, 12-10.

MIT's next opponent, Holy Cross, proved to be no match for the Engineer six, falling 11-0, 11-4. MIT then weathered an early scare to top Worcester State 11-4, 11-4 (the Engineers trailed 4-0 in the first game).

Playing without Keener in the HC and Worcester matches, MIT got help from substitutes Scott Griswold '76 and Gordon Salmela G. Salmela filled the role of the second spiker, while Griswold spiked and set well. (*Please turn to page 11*)

IM Council to reconsider athletic card requirement

By Glenn Brownstein

The Intramural Council may cancel the athletic card requirement for intramural participation at its May meeting, according to IM Council President Bert Halstead '75.

Halstead cited a lack of Athletic Department response on expected changes resulting from the requirement as the reason for the switch in the council's position.

"The idea of instituting the requirement was based on the expectation of receiving a larger IM budget from the Athletic Department and also in hopes of making the athletic card more useful for identification purposes," Halstead explained.

"However, we're disappointed with the response from the athletic department and the identification idea has pretty much fallen through."

Tom Stagliano G, MIT Athletic Association member, stated that the athletic card requirement was part of a plan to make a statistical survey of IM sports in immediate hopes of getting a larger budget and eventual hopes of issuing the card to incoming

freshmen.

Unfortunately, Stagliano said, general athletic budget cutbacks eliminated the survey and other ideas for wider use of the card.

Regarding comparisons in participation and "ringers" between this year and last year (when no card was required), Halstead, who also served as IM Hockey manager, Stagliano, IM Soccer manager, and Jeff Singer '77, IM Basketball manager, generally agreed that the athletic card rule had little effect on their own sports, refuting one major argument against instituting the requirement.

"All that's left of our original plans is the requirement itself, so there's really no reason to continue it," explained Stagliano.

Sporting Notices

Team entries for Badminton are due in the IM Managers Office, W32-121, by 5:00pm Wednesday. No late entries will be accepted.

* * * *

There will be an IM Council meeting Tuesday, March 11 at 7:00pm in the Varsity Club Lounge. Elections will be held for three Executive Committee members, and the responsibilities of athletic chairmen will be discussed. All living group athletic chairmen should make a special effort to attend.

By Bin Wu
(Bin Wu is a member of the karate team.)

The MIT Shotokan Karate team defeated Boston University 9-3 in a dual meet at BU Wednesday, February 26.

The participants of both squads exhibited much spirit and enthusiasm. The contestants

Fencers win New Englands; IFAs begin today in duPont

By Robert Liu

The MIT fencing team made a clean sweep by taking first place in all three weapons, and the team title at the New England Intercollegiate Championship, held last Saturday at Boston College. The fencers bring home the Elde Trophy to MIT for the seventh consecutive year. In the twelve-college competition, MIT placed five of its six fencers in the finals.

Co-captain C. Dong Park '75 took first in sabre by defeating all of his opponents in the finals, beating three by impressive 5-0 scores. He was undefeated in the all-day tournament, as he showed his mettle in every bout by controlling the situation with his superb defense and very hard-hitting attacks. His teammate, Jim Kallmerten, also a senior, missed placing in the finals by only one bout.

The Eastern Collegiate champion foil team of last year and winner of the "Iron Man" Trophy, composed of sophomores Rich Reimer and Arlie Sterling, came away with the first and third place finish. Reimer remained cool throughout the grueling eleven hours of competition despite the slippery wooden floors and poor lighting conditions of the site. Fencing requires a great deal of fortitude and stamina to outduel opponents, especially in the closing rounds. Sterling would have been tied for second had he won a very close bout in the finals. Reimer and S. Holland of Holy Cross were tied for first and had to fence each other for the championship. Reimer finally winning, 5-1.

MIT's premier epeeist Holt Farley, '75 had to fence in a three way fence-off for first place with R. Manning of Brown and K. Ellis of Brandeis. At the end of that fence-off the three fencers remained tied and the rule book had to be checked because of this unusual circumstance. Farley was awarded the victory on account of receiving fewer touches than his other opponents. Jim Cook '75, MIT's other co-captain, came away with a sixth place finish.

On March 7 & 8, MIT will host the 78th annual Intercollegiate Fencing Association Championship.

By Dan Gant

A rare treat lies in store for MIT sports fans this weekend as the country's finest collegiate fencers converge on MIT for the 78th annual Intercollegiate Fencing Association Championships.

New York University, winner of four of the last five IFA's, heads the field which also includes Army, City College of New York, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Navy, Penn, Princeton, Rutgers, Yale, and, of course, MIT.

Team and individual champions will be determined separately in each of the three weapons: epee, foil, and sabre. As the tournament operates, each school competes with three fencers in each of the three weapons, with the winning school in a particular weapon determined by total bouts won. The overall champion is decided by the total amassed in all three weapons.

Fencing in epee is scheduled to begin at 9:00 this morning, while the foil competition should start at 2:00pm. Tomorrow's schedule will also begin at 9:00 with the sabre competition.

The top six fencers in each weapon will then advance to the individual championships which are slated to start at 2:00pm. All fencing will be held in the duPont gymnasium.

MIT, although finishing eighth overall last year, did win the team title in foil and with it the "Little Iron Man" trophy, oldest intercollegiate sporting trophy in America, and should be strong in this weapon again with sophomores Rich Reimer and Arlie Sterling both returning. However, the loss of last year's individual foil champion, Johan Akerman '77, to the Swedish Army for a year will make the Engineers' goal of retaining the trophy a bit more challenging.

NYU's task of defending its overall title will also be more difficult, as both of its individual champions, in epee and sabre, have been lost to graduation.

The fencing should, then, be at its very best throughout the two-day tournament, with Saturday's individual championships, pitting some of the nation's best fencers in head-to-head competition, the highlight of the affair.

Macks take IM bb title

By Dave Dobos

The Macks captured the intramural 'A' league basketball championship Sunday evening by running past Lambda Chi Alpha 62-43 at Rockwell Cage. A 28-13 scoring burst in the last eight minutes opened up an otherwise close contest.

David Douglass G of the Macks won the scoring honors, pumping in 21 points. Teammates Mickey Singleton '75 and

Fred Thompson '76 added 14 and 12, respectively. Mark Abkowitz '74 with twelve points was the only LCA player to hit double figures.

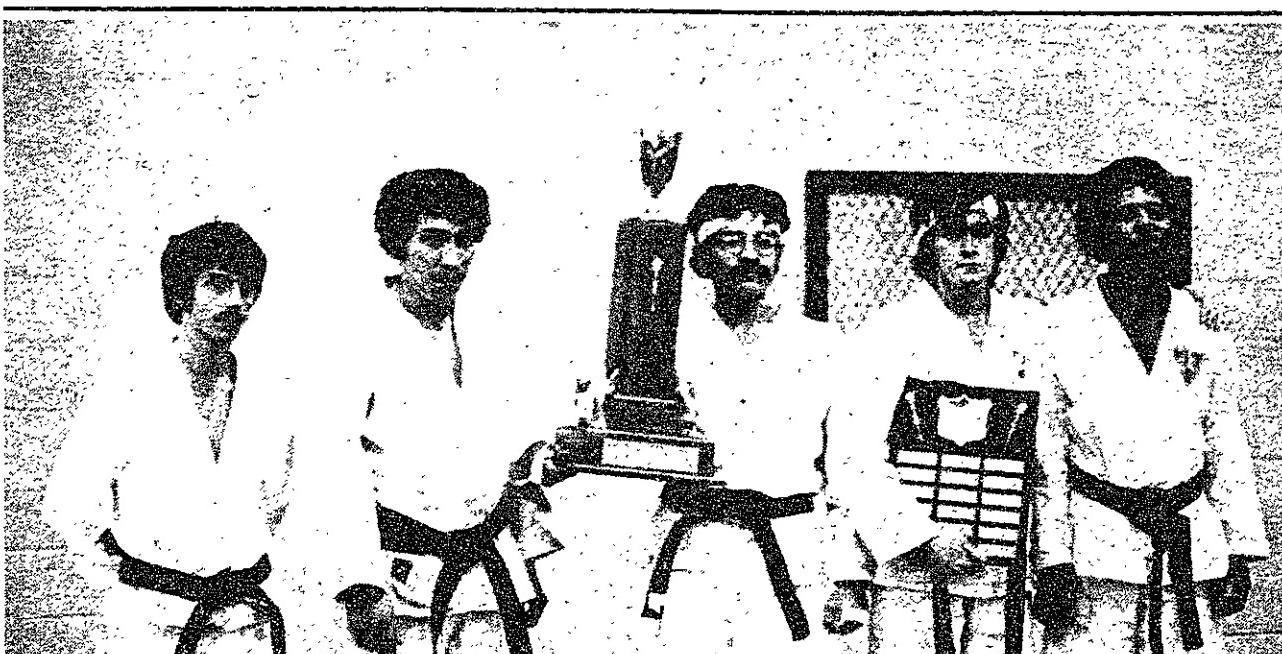
LCA scored first for its only lead of the game. The Macks then reeled off twelve of the next 13 points to lead 12-3. After settling down and playing the deliberate kind of offense responsible for their undefeated record up to that point, the

Lambda Chis controlled the tempo of the game until the middle of the second half. LCA pulled to within four at 22-18, but the Macks were up by seven, 28-21, at halftime. Again LCA pulled to within four, this time at 34-30. However, following a Macks time out, their size and speed began to take its toll and forced LCA into numerous turnovers. The Macks played impressively the last eight minutes, proving to everyone present that there was no doubt who was the best.

The Macks, in winning their first IM basketball trophy, finished the year at a perfect 13-0. LCA, the only living group that has fielded complete 'A' league teams in the three major sports, lost its second IM championship game in less than a week (hockey to Fiji/Baker, 7-1; LCA won the football title last fall) and ended up 12-1.

In the action leading up to Sunday's game, quarterfinal matches included the Macks' thrashing of Chem E 49-29, underrated Conner 3A's upset of Delta Tau Delta 31-22, LCA's edging of Baker 33-31, and Fiji's defeat of BSU 41-36. Thompson and Singleton combined for 25 points to lead the Macks over Fiji 47-43 in the first semi-final game. Bill O'Brien '77 had 20 for Fiji. LCA, behind Abkowitz's 16 points and freshman Jeff McHarg's ten, thwarted Conner 3A's second tournament upset bid 47-38 in the other contest.

Much credit is due to Jeff Singer '77, IM Basketball Manager, and his corps of referees. Over 100 teams and 1000 students competed in the well-organized program.



MIT Shotokan Karate Club members (from left, Dave Cohen '77, Bing Wu G, Alex Alvarez, Jim Davis G, Marvin Harris) hold up their NECKC free-sparring trophy at the conference meet held last semester.

Karate defeats Boston U. 9-3

showed excellent control in techniques and followed the strict rules of the meet — one contestant who made face contact being promptly disqualified.

Wednesday's event was one in a series of dual meets among colleges in the New England Collegiate Karate Conference

(NECKC) in preparation for the conference championship on April 26 at Dartmouth. The MIT Shotokan Karate Club will defend its NECKC free-sparring championship in that meet.

MIT faces Boston College in the duPont Wrestling Room at 8:00pm on Wednesday, March 19.